

TERSE INFORMATION ABOUT QUEENSLAND

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THE GRANDLY ENDOWED NORTH EASTERN STATE OF AUSTRALIA

WITH GREATEST ACREAGE OF
FERTILE UNDEVELOPED LAND
AREA: 670,500 SQUARE MILES

"Queensland is the State with most
immediate possibilities"

S. M. Bruce, Australian Prime Minister

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THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT
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CORNER EDWARD & ANN STREETS
BRISBANE

BRIEF REPLIES TO INQUIRIES

QUEENSLAND

The
Rich
but
Sparsely
Peopled
Country



A
Paradise
for
Willing
Workers

CLASSES WHO SHOULD COME TO QUEENSLAND

Farmers

Agricultural Labourers

Men accustomed to Live Stock

Miners

Domestic Servants

Men with capital—there is plenty
of scope for its investment

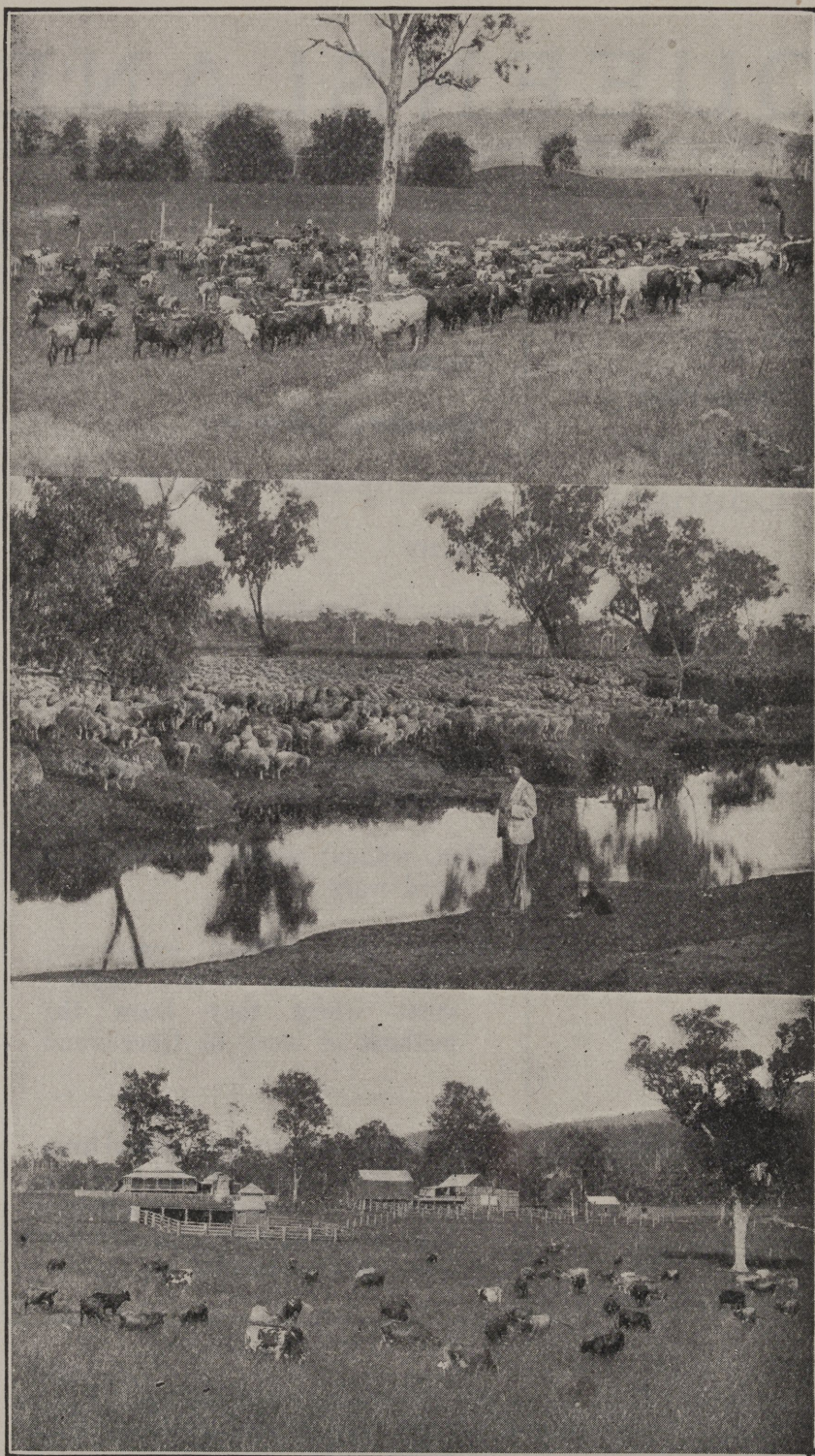
Men, with small capital, accustomed
to outdoor life

Men, without capital, not afraid of
hard work

Young men, without experience,
who are willing to take employ-
ment whilst they learn the
methods of work in Queensland

Any steady energetic individual from
the above classes should have no
difficulty in earning a good liveli-
hood and in making a comfortable
home in Queensland.

Compiled and Issued by the Government Intelligence and Tourist
Bureau, Corner Edward and Ann Streets, Brisbane, Queensland,
1st March, 1929.



- (1) STORE FATS (BEEF CATTLE) ON TAMROOKUM STATION,
SOUTH QUEENSLAND.
- (2) FLOCK OF MERINO SHEEP, HUGHENDEN DISTRICT, CENTRAL-
WESTERN QUEENSLAND.
- (3) DAIRY FARMER'S HERD, RATHDOWNEY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

--- Queensland ---

The Rich but Sparsely Peopled Country

RATES OF WAGES IN QUEENSLAND.

Ordinary Farm Labourers.

20s. to 35s. per week with board and lodging.

Ploughmen.

12s. per day with board and lodging.

Harvest Hands (Wheat).

15s. per day with board and lodging.

Ordinary General Labourers.

14s. to 17s. 6d. per day.

Navvies.

£4 5s. to £5 9s. per week.

Miners (Coal).

19s. 5d. to 23s. 9d. per day.

Dairy Hands—Men.

25s. to 40s. per week with board and lodging.

Dairy Hands—Boys.

15s. to 25s. per week with board and lodging.

Butter, Cheese, and Condensed Milk Factory Employees.

Males—£4 5s. to £5 10s. per week; females—£2 3s. per week.

Canecutters.

21s. 4½d. to 23s. 4½d. per day of eight hours, or
7s. 6d. to 16s. 2d. per ton (by contract).

Sugar Mill Hands.

17s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to £1 3s. 11d. per day.

Cane Farm Chippers.

17s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 19s. 2d. per day of eight hours without board and lodging.

Boiler Attendants and Engine-drivers.

£4 13s. to £7 7s. per week.

Fitters and Engineers.

£5 7s. 3d. to £11 7s. per week.

Carpenters and Joiners.

£6 0s. 6d. to £6 18s. 10d. per week.

Printing Trade Employees.

Males—£4 10s. to £6 6s. per week; females—
£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 6d. per week.

Shop Assistants.

Males (21 years and over)—£4 5s. to £5 17s. 6d.;
females (21 years and over)—£2 3s. to £3 7s. 6d. per week.

Cabinet-makers.

£5 10s. 11d. to £6 8s. 4d. per week.

Bricklayers.

£6 0s. 6d. to £6 18s. 10d. per week.

Wheelwrights.

2s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour.

Blacksmiths (General).

£5 10s. 11d. to £6 12s. per week.

Blacksmiths (Engineering).

£5 10s. 11d. to £6 12s. per week.

Plumbers.

£6 0s. 6d. to £6 18s. 10d. per week.

Tinsmiths.

2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.

Axemen.

£4 5s. to £5 3s. 7d. per week.

Sawmill Hands.

2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2s. 11d. per hour.

Married Couples.

(Man, farm; Wife, cook) £100 to £150 per annum with board and lodging.

Stockmen and Boundary Riders.

60s. to 70s. per week and found. If the wife is employed as a cook, she receives from 32s. 6d. to 86s. 8d. per week and found, according to the number of men for whom she has to cook. All accommodation must be in conformity with the Workers' Accommodation Act.

Useful Lads.

(At hotels), £1 10s. 6d. to £1 18s. per week with board and lodging.

Yardmen.

(At hotels), 69s. to 78s. per week with board and lodging.

Female Domestics.

17s. to 30s. per week with board and lodging.

Factory Workers.

Males—£4 5s. to £5 5s. per week; females—£2 3s. to £2 11s. 6d. per week.

Cooks (Male and Female) in Hotels and Cafes.

Male—£4 4s. to £4 19s. per week with board and lodging; female—£2 15s. 6d. to £3 5s. 6d. per week with board and lodging.

Gardeners.

£4 to £4 5s. per week.

Waitresses.

(At Cafés), from £2 6s. 6d. to £2 17s. per week without board and lodging; (at hotels), from 29s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per week and board and lodging.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Where is Queensland?

The State of Queensland is situated in the north-east of the island-continent of Australia, within latitude 30 deg. and 9 deg. south; and longitude 154 deg. and 138 deg. east.

What is Queensland?

The richest State of the Commonwealth of Australia, with an area of 429,120,000 acres and 3,236 statute miles of coast line.

How to get to Queensland from Oversea.

By any of the great steamship companies' lines that call at Brisbane (the capital), or by any vessel steaming for Australian ports.

Where to get Particulars re Passages.

From the Director, Migration and Settlement Office, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2; also at the Queensland Agent-General's Office, Marble Hall, 409 and 410 Strand, London, W.C.2, and Immigration Office, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane.

The Immigration Rates.

The net fares chargeable in respect of assisted migrants are:—Nominated immigrants: Children under 12 years, free; juveniles, 12 years and under 17 years, £5 10s. each; juveniles, 17 years and under 19 years, £11 each; married couples accompanied by at least one child under 19 years, £11 each; children at rate according to age. (Married couples include widowers or widows, and wives nominated by husbands.) Others (including children 19 years of age or over), £16 10s. each. These fares apply to migrants who, at the time of nomination, are resident in the United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland.

For persons resident in Continental European countries the fares are—One child, under 3 years, free; for each child, under 3 years, in excess of one, £6 3s. 9d. each; children, 3 years and under 12 years, £12 7s. 6d. each; nominees, 12 years and upwards, £24 15s. each. The nominor and the nominee must be natural born or naturalised British subjects.

Persons resident in the Irish Free State may be nominated at the following rates from port of embarkation:—Children, under 12 years, £8 5s. each; juveniles, 12 years and under 17 years, £19 5s. each; juveniles, 17 years and under 19 years, £22 each; domestics, 35 years and under, £16 10s.; married couples, with at least one child under 19 years (children at rate according to age), £22 each; other approved immigrants, £24 15s. each.

The maximum age for married people is 50 years, single men 50 years, and single women 35 years. Persons over the age limit desirous of accompanying their children may be nominated at full passage rates.

Nomination and payment to be made, according to the locality of the applicant, only through the following officers:—Immigration Agent, Brisbane; Assistant Immigration Agent at Bundaberg, Rockhampton, and Townsville; all Clerks of Petty Sessions.

A full description of the nominees must appear upon the application, and the occupation the nominee is to follow in Queensland, and all fees must be paid at the time of nomination. The application must be signed in duplicate by the nominator, who must be of full age; this latter qualification may be waived in the case of newly-arrived immigrants nominating their families or dependants. Persons who have previously resided in Australia are not eligible for any class of assisted passage to Queensland. Persons who have been nominated must pay for their transport to port of embarkation if within 40 miles of such port, but free passes are granted to persons resident more than 40 miles from such port.

What Queensland Offers.

A good opportunity to obtain a comfortable living to any industrious man or woman in probably the healthiest climate in the world.

What Queensland Wants.

Thousands of able-bodied men and women to fill up her empty spaces and develop her resources.

What is Done for New Settlers?

The New Settlers League extends a hearty welcome to all new settlers, gives free advice in regard to employment, purchase of land and businesses, and generally acts as friend and adviser.

Where is the New Settlers League?

At the Immigration Dépôt, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane.

Employment.

Agricultural labourers and domestic servants are in great demand at good rates of wages. (See wages list at pages 3 to 5.)

What Population could Queensland Carry ?

Queensland could easily carry a population of 50,000,000. On 30th September, 1928, she had only 914,471 people, or one person to slightly over 469 acres.

Where to get Advice about Work on Arrival.

At the Government Labour Exchange, Edward street, Brisbane, or any of its branches throughout the State.

Where to get Information of Lands Available.

At the Land Settlement Inquiry Office, Lands Department, Executive Buildings, George street, Brisbane, or any local Government Land Agent in the State.

Where to get Information re Soils, Crops, and Stock.

At the Department of Agriculture and Stock, William street, Brisbane.

Where to get Information about Travelling and Cost of Living.

At the Queensland Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, corner Ann and Edward streets (old Fire Brigade Station), Brisbane (opposite Central Railway Station).

Tourist Trips.

All information regarding tourists' trips—especially the Great Northern coastal railway run, coral seas voyaging, and magnificent scenery, including Barron Gorge and Falls, Atherton Tableland, and Whitsunday Passage, and South Queensland's mountain glories and Pacific surfing beaches—can be obtained at the Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau.

What can Queensland Produce ?

With her immense area and variety of soils and climates Queensland can produce every crop that is found in the markets of the world, from barley to cassava. Her mineral wealth is enormous, and largely unexploited.

Fruits.

Grapes, pineapples, bananas, oranges, lemons, mangoes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, figs, nectarines, quinces, strawberries, persimmons, passion fruit, almonds, blackberries, rosellas, custard apples, papaws, coconuts, Cape gooseberries, melons, guavas, loquats, mangosteen, sapodilla, avocado, grana-dilla, and others.

Vegetables.

Cabbages, cauliflowers, cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes (English and sweet), lettuce, cress, mustard, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beetroot, asparagus, borecole, leeks, rhubarb, beans, chicory, squashes, onions, capsicums, eschalots, peas, seakale, salsify, yams, artichokes, choko, chillies, celery, gauda bean and others, including herbs of all sorts.

Crops.

Sugar-cane, wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, lucerne, rape, cotton, tobacco (cigar and pipe), coffee, potatoes, pumpkins, mangolds, sorghums, millet, rice, turnips, cowpea, canary seed, cassava, peanuts, arrowroot, ginger, and others.

Other Products.

Wool, leather, hides and skins, tallow, frozen meat, pork, bacon and hams, canned meats of all descriptions, sugar, molasses, malt, butter, cheese, flour, bran, pollard,

cornflour, wine, ale, condensed milk, jams and preserved fruits, manufactured timber, furniture, biscuits, confectionery, clothing of all kinds, mineral and aerated waters, &c.

Minerals.

Gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, coal, wolfram, bitumen, antimony, manganese, bismuth, molybdenite, limestone, ironstone, scheelite, graphite, marble, arsenic, cobalt, mica, and others.

Gems.

Opal, topaz, sapphire, ruby, diamond, agate, emerald, zircon, oriental chrysoberyl, olivine, rock crystal, tourmaline, cornelian, amethyst, spinel, pleonaste, pyrope, cairngorm, white and yellow jargoon, carbonado.

What is the Area of Queensland ?

429,120,000 acres, or 670,500 square miles.

What Area was under Cultivation in 1927?

1,295,992 acres.

Under Crop, 1927.

Grain—Wheat	..	..	..	215,073	acres
„ Barley	..	..	..	3,220	„
„ Maize	..	..	..	234,013	„
English Potatoes	..	..	..	10,035	„
Sweet Potatoes	..	..	..	1,615	„
Sugar-cane	..	..	..	274,838	„
Hay, all kinds	..	..	..	65,412	„
Cotton	..	..	..	28,830	„
Green Fodder	..	..	..	155,843	„

And various acreages in miscellaneous crops. Total area under crops, 1,066,612 acres.

Citrus Fruits.

Thirty years ago out of every 100 cases of oranges imported into Queensland 95 came from New South Wales. Now the citrus fruit industry has grown to such an extent that Queensland does not import, except when local fruits are out of season, but has become a big exporter to Southern centres.

Pineapples and Bananas.

Pineapples grow all the year round in Queensland, and yield a return of from £40 to £180 per acre from two crops. Bananas yield a return of from £50 to £150 per acre from the third year's crop.

Where are Fruits Principally Grown ?

Deciduous fruits, including grape vines, principally on southern highlands. Tropical fruits, as bananas and pineapples, on all coast lands; extra tropical fruits on northern coast lands; citrus fruits on coast and inland. Miscellaneous fruits, custard apples, passion-fruit, and a limited range of peach and plum trees, and grape vines, mainly in the south-eastern part of the State.

Where are the Crops and other Products Raised ?

Cereals, root crops, fodder plants, tobacco, cotton, English and sub-tropical fruits in the South. Sugar-cane in most coastal districts north from Brisbane, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and tropical products in the North. Wool on the Darling Downs and the great grazing districts west of the Main Range.

What is the Mean Annual Rainfall ?

It varies considerably. Along the Pacific slope it runs approximately from 45 inches at Brisbane to 144 inches in the Innisfail district, on the north-east coast. West of the Great Dividing Range the falls diminish from 30 inches to under 10 inches, according to the distance from the main range.

What is the Climate Like ?

The climate of Queensland during the winter season is ideal, and probably the most perfect in the world.

But is not the Heat Oppressive in Summer ?

Although there are occasional hot days, the summer season is not unpleasant. In the South Coast and Darling Downs divisions the mean summer temperatures range from 68 to 79 degrees, while in southern areas west from the Downs they vary from 79 to 84 degrees. The coastal

regions have the benefit of regular cool sea breezes. Over the central and northern zones the temperatures are from 80 degrees near the coast to 87 in the far west, but on the Atherton Tableland the average is as low as 74 degrees.

Is it Healthy ?

Yes. The death-rate in Queensland in 1927 was only 9.06 per 1,000, and the birth-rate was 22.23 per 1,000. Queensland's death-rate in recent years has been one of the world's lowest.

How does the Climate Affect Immigrants ?

They quickly become accustomed to the climate, and live to a good age in the genial atmosphere of Queensland.

What People are already Settled in Queensland ?

English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, Germans, Italians, Danes, Russians, French, Swedes, Canadians, Americans, and other white people. The majority of these nationalities make splendid colonists, and are warmly welcomed.

Do People Often Return after Leaving Queensland ?

Yes. Men who go to Europe with the intention of spending the rest of their lives in Britain are constantly returning to Queensland.

What Openings are there in Queensland for the Investor ?

There are numerous avenues of investment in sheep and cattle stations, farming and dairying on a large scale, city and country properties, mines and timber. In the establishment of new industries, the development of existing secondary industries, and in the raising of grain, fruit, and other primary products.

For the Man with Small Capital on Government Land ?

With £350 to £500 a man can start dairying in a small way, and gradually increase his herd and operations. A good deal, of course, depends on the man.

Suppose he had £600 or £800?

He could make a good start with that.

Suppose he Tried Fruitgrowing ?

With about £600 he could make a start. He could grow vegetables and minor crops until his trees became profitable, which would be in about five years from planting.

What could a Man do without Capital ?

He could work for a station-owner or farmer or take up other employment, until he had made enough money to pay his deposit on the land he eventually selects.

Experienced Agricultural Labourers.

There is a great demand for this class.

Inexperienced Men.

Inexperienced men should take some employment and learn the methods of work and the seasonal conditions in Queensland before investing their capital in land or stock.

Domestic Servants.

Domestic servants are in urgent demand at wages ranging from 17s. to 30s. per week with board and lodging.

Where Can Government Land be Obtained ?

There are fifty-three Land Offices in Queensland, at all of which vacant Crown lands are still obtainable.

At what Age can a Person Select Land ?

From sixteen years and upwards.

Can a Man with Little Capital Acquire Land ?

Yes. If he pays the first deposit, the Crown may defer payment of the next two or three years' rent.

When is this Payable ?

It is divided over the fifth to the thirteenth year with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Can a Single Woman Hold Government Land ?

Yes, if she is over 16 years of age. She must, however, be over 21 years of age to select land under personal residence conditions.

What Land may a Married Woman Hold from the Crown ?

She may hold any selection not subject to personal residence conditions.

What Land a Married Woman cannot Select from the Crown.

A married woman is not competent to select a grazing homestead, perpetual lease selection, or a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, subject to the conditions of personal residence, unless she has obtained an order for judicial separation, or an order protecting her separate property.

Married Women's Property Act.

Under "*The Married Women's Property Act, 1890*," she can hold any land, which she purchases absolutely, as if she were a man.

What are the Modes of Tenure ?

- (1) Agricultural selection—i.e., perpetual lease selections.
- (2) Grazing selections—i.e., grazing farms and grazing homesteads.
- (3) Perpetual lease prickly-pear selections.

Deposit Money.

On a perpetual lease selection and grazing selection, one year's rent, and one-fifth of survey fee; on a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, one-fifth of survey fee.

What is the Deposit on a Perpetual Lease of 160 Acres ?

£3 2s., taking the capital value of the land at 10s. per acre.

Conditions for Perpetual Leases.

Maximum area, 2,560 acres (this, however, is allowed only in remote districts); capital value, from 10s. per acre upwards. The land must be fenced within five years, or other improvements effected equal in value to the cost of fencing. Five years' personal residence or occupation as the case may require; thereafter, the condition of occupation must be performed during the whole term.

Negotiable Leases.

The lease may be obtained as soon as the improvements are completed, and can be mortgaged, or, with the permission of the Minister, the land may be subdivided, transferred, or sublet.

Exceptions.

Selections obtained under five years' personal residence conditions cannot be mortgaged during the first five years, except to the Manager, State Agricultural Bank, and where the Minister permits a mortgage for certain reasons.

Grazing Farms—Area.

The total area held by one person must not exceed 60,000 acres, but when the area exceeds 30,000 acres the annual rental at the notified rental must not exceed £400.

Grazing Farms—Rental, Term, Conditions, &c.

Rental from nil per acre per annum. Term up to twenty-eight years. The holding must be continuously occupied by the selector or manager or agent. Within three years the land must be fenced. Where no rental is charged, the land is, in cases, more or less infested with prickly-pear or noxious weeds.

Grazing Farms—Lease.

As soon as the holding is fenced the lease is issued, which may be mortgaged or transferred.

Group Residence.

If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that two or more selections, each of which is at a distance not exceeding five miles from each of the others, are held by members of one family *bona fide* in their own separate interests, the Commissioner may issue a special license enabling the conditions of personal residence or the conditions of occupation required to be performed by them in respect of their selections to be performed by their residence on one of the selections which is itself held subject to the conditions of personal residence or conditions of occupation.

Grazing Homesteads—

Similar conditions to grazing farms, except that—

- (1) Selector must personally reside on the land during the first seven years of the term.
- (2) Before the expiration of five years from the commencement of the term, or the death of the original lessee, whichever first happens, the land cannot be assigned or transferred, but may be mortgaged with the consent of the Minister.

Perpetual Lease Prickly-pear Selection.

The maximum area is fixed by notification. This applies to land infested with prickly-pear. A peppercorn rental for the first period, and an annual rent during the second period of thirty years equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value. When the capital value is less than 5s. per acre, the rent for the second period is peppercorn.

Conditions.

The land must be absolutely cleared of pear during the first period as notified in the notification opening the land for selection, and kept clear during the remainder of the term.

Price of Prickly-pear Selections.

The capital value varies according to the state of infestation from nil upwards. The capital value is stated in the opening notification.

Closer Settlement Acts.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide, *inter alia*, that the Minister has power to make all land acquired available for group selection as settlement farm leases in areas not exceeding 3,840 acres for a period not exceeding twenty-eight years. The annual rent reserved for a settlement farm lease shall be, during the first period of seven years, an amount to be determined by the Minister, having regard to the compensation money (if any) paid by the Crown for the acquisition of the land and to the rate per centum paid by the Crown as interest on such compensation money. The rent for the second and each succeeding period of the term shall be determined by the Land Court. Portions allotted

and selections held as settlement farm leases shall be deemed to be agricultural lands or farming lands for the purposes of advances by the State Agricultural Bank.

Pastoral Holdings.

Pastoral holdings may be obtained on long leases. Terms up to thirty years.

Prickly-pear Leases.

Prickly-pear leases may be obtained on long leases; terms up to 30 years; subject to certain pear-clearing conditions.

Occupation Licenses.

Large areas may be rented from the Government from year to year under an occupation license. No limitation to area.

Group Settlement.

Under special conditions families from the same community may be allowed to settle in groups so as to permit of their retaining their social relations. Such group settlements are allotted outside the present closer settlement areas.

Size of Groups.

Groups of from six families to as many as seventy families have already been successfully formed.

Inspection.

It is a good plan for friends to club together to pay the expenses of one of their number to go to Queensland to find land for a "group" to accommodate them all.

Miners' Homestead Perpetual Leases.

Under the amended provisions of the Miners' Homestead Leases Act, homestead perpetual leases can be acquired by application, or by public auction by residents of any mining field throughout the State, in areas not exceeding 640 acres. During the first period of ten years the annual rental on a miner's homestead perpetual lease is £3 per cent. of the price obtained at auction, and in all other cases £1 10s. per cent. of the capital value of the land according to notification. The annual rental for each period of ten years thereafter is determined by the Warden.

Can an Alien Select Land in Queensland ?

Yes, provided he obtains a certificate to the effect that he can read and write words in such language as the Minister for Lands may direct; also provided that he becomes a naturalised British subject within five years of his selecting the land, failing which he will forfeit all his right, title, and interest in the land selected. In exceptional cases naturalisation may be deferred for a further period of five years.

What is an Alien ?

Any person who is not a British subject.

When can an Alien become Naturalised ?

After he has been domiciled in a British possession or country for five years, he may take the oath of allegiance, become a British subject, and enjoy all the freedom and privileges appertaining thereto. Forms for naturalisation are available at the Customs House, and must be filled in and sent to Minister for Home and Territories, Canberra.

Where must Applications for Land be Lodged ?

At the local Land Office.

How far from Railways are Available Queensland Lands?

Most of the land is not far from existing lines. The policy of the Government, however, is to build light railway lines (as feeders to the main lines) to tap agricultural districts, and to anticipate settlement.

Light Railway Lines Opening Large Areas.

Some of these short lines which it is proposed to build will open up an immense area of good land.

What Assistance does the Government Give the Intending Settler ?

The Government issues a second-class railway ticket at half the ordinary fare to the intending settler desirous of inspecting Crown land with a view of selecting an area not exceeding 5,120 acres. If the intending settler subsequently takes up a selection, subject to personal residence

conditions, not exceeding 5,120 acres in area, the half-fare paid by him is refunded, and his family, self, ordinary household furniture and effects, agricultural implements, seed, one dray, and set of harness are carried free to the railway station nearest to his selection.

What Other Assistance?

Special reduced rates are granted for the carriage of building material, fencing wire, and two truckloads of live stock. Wire netting is also supplied on terms of 10, 15, 20, and 25 years, securing repayment of the cost of the netting, together with 4 per cent. interest in the case of rabbit netting and 5 per cent. interest in regard to marsupial netting.

Crown Land Directories.

These furnish fuller information in respect to the land laws as well as a compiled list of lands available or to be made available for selection.

Government Assistance to Settlers.

The Queensland Government has established an Agricultural Bank for the purpose of assisting land settlers.

On what Classes of Land and for what Purposes may Loans be Granted?

Under the provisions of "*The Agricultural Bank Act of 1923*" the Bank is empowered to grant loans (hereinafter referred to as "advances") to holders of land throughout the State, used or about to be used for agricultural, dairying, grazing, horticultural, viticultural, poultry or pig raising, or other approved rural pursuits, for the following purposes:—

(a) To enable the applicant to pay off any liabilities due on his land or to pay the balance of any purchase money due on the land or on any stock, machinery, or implements for the land; (b) to enable the applicant to make improvements to his land; (c) to enable the applicant to purchase stock, machinery, or implements; (d) to

afford relief in special cases due to drought, flood, tempest, fire, or other adverse conditions or happenings beyond the control of the applicant; (e) for unspecified purposes, in connection with the land, up to an approved amount not exceeding £400, provided the applicant is a *bona fide* settler residing on and working the land; (f) special advances to dairy farmers, farmers, or sheep farmers, for dairy stock, sheep, pigs, and certain plant (see details hereunder).

(*Note*.—When an advance is made under the heading of “Unspecified Purposes,” the borrower must continue to reside on and work the land until the whole of such advance has been repaid.)

On what Basis are Advances Calculated?

The general basis for calculating advances is 16s. in the £ of the fair estimated security value of the holding with its permanent improvements, together with those, if any, to be made by means of the advance applied for, but omitting crops, stock, implements, &c. The maximum advances must be within that proportion. In estimating security value, the value of the holding and permanent improvements for sale purposes is the primary consideration. In certain special classes of cases, referred to later, advances may be made in excess of the above-mentioned rate.

With a view to specially assisting beginners, advances in special circumstances and for a suitable amount not exceeding a total of £500, may be granted up to the full value of improvements to be effected under the following headings:—Buildings, ringbarking; clearing; fencing; draining; water conservation (including a well or bore, together with lifting power); dairy house and yards; accommodation for pigs; silos and haysheds.

What is the Maximum Amount that may be Advanced?

The maximum advance that may be made to any one person or on any one farming proposition is £1,700; but whether this sum or any lesser sum will be advanced depends upon the value of the security and the circumstances of each particular case.

What is the Maximum Term for any Advance?

The maximum term for any advance is fixed by the Bank and must not exceed twenty years, but, in addition, the Bank may allow a period not exceeding five years at the commencement of the advance during which time interest only is payable.

The rate of interest payable is determined by the Bank when the advance is approved; the present ruling rate (1929) is 6 per cent. per annum on advances involving the discharging of liabilities. On other advances the present ruling rate (1929) is 5 per cent. per annum.

Special Advances to Dairy Farmers, Farmers, and Sheep Farmers.

Special advances may be made to dairy farmers, farmers, and sheep farmers, and for the purposes of such advances the following terms have the meanings indicated:—

“Dairy Farmer”: A person engaged in dairying, who is the owner of not more than twenty cows, the produce of which is sold; or a person desiring to engage in dairying who wishes to purchase not more than twenty-five female dairy cattle, the produce of which is to be sold, or a bull.

“Farmer”: A person who annually cultivates not less than five acres of land and plants that area.

“Sheep Farmer”: A person engaged in sheep farming, who is the owner of not more than three hundred sheep; or a person desiring to engage in sheep farming, who wishes to purchase not more than three hundred sheep.

Such special advances to dairy farmers, farmers, and sheep farmers may be made for the purposes set out below, and not exceeding the maximum amount set out for each purpose—

	£
Purchase of dairy cattle	200
Purchase of separator or other dairying plant	50
Purchase of machinery and plant for fodder conservation	150
Purchase of pigs	50
Purchase of sheep	300

At no time can the total amount advanced to any one person for any or all of the abovementioned special purposes exceed £300, and this amount is included in the total sum of £1,700, which is the absolute maximum sum that can be advanced to any one borrower as previously mentioned.

Special advances, as stated above, for the purchase of dairy cattle, separator, or other dairying plant or machinery and plant for fodder conservation, may be made for any term fixed by the Bank not exceeding seven years, and advances for the purchase of pigs and sheep for any term not exceeding three years.

These terms are exclusive of any period allowed by the Bank, not exceeding one year, during which interest only is payable. The rate of interest payable is fixed by the Bank in each case when the advance is approved. The present ruling rate (1929) is 5 per cent. per annum.

What Security is Required for Advances?

A settler, before obtaining an advance, must give as security a first mortgage over his holding and improvements. However, in certain cases where special advances are granted to dairy farmers, farmers, and sheep farmers to purchase dairy stock, sheep, pigs, and certain plant (see particulars above), the security will be such as the Bank may require in each particular case; in all instances security will be required over the stock, machinery, or plant purchased with the special advances, and in some instances further security such as an order on the butter factory to which cream is supplied, or a preferential wool lien, will also be required; also, wherever possible a mortgage over the land will be required.

The Bank at times takes collateral security over crops, stock, implements, &c.; such items, however, do not constitute part of the principal security on which the borrowing limit for general advances is based.

How are Advances Payable to the Settler?

Where an advance is approved for the purpose of payment of liabilities on the land, the advance may be

paid in exchange for the necessary documents, provided the required securities have been duly executed, and any other requirements have been given compliance.

For stock, machinery, plant, and implements, orders on forms supplied by the Bank may be given to the vendors, the payment of which will have attention by the Bank after compliance with requirements.

In the case of advances for unspecified purposes, the amount approved may be paid when the necessary securities are in order.

For authorised improvements, instalments of advances may be paid from time to time on the approved value of improvements effected or in progress, after the same have been inspected and valued, or the advance may be paid in a lump sum on completion of the improvements. Orders on forms supplied by the Bank may be given to suppliers of material for use on authorised improvements, and payment thereof will have attention by the Bank after compliance with requirements.

No work should be commenced, or liability for stock, &c., incurred in anticipation of receiving an advance, until the Bank has notified in writing actual approval of an advance for the purpose.

How are Advances Repayable?

Advances are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments (payable 30th June and 31st December in each year) of an amount sufficient to repay, within the term of the advance, both the principal and the interest on the balance outstanding from time to time. However, any advance may be repaid in full at any time at the option of the borrower, or in larger amounts than the specified half-yearly instalments.

Workers' Residences.

The Queensland Government makes advances, up to the rate of 16s. in the £1 and not exceeding £800, on the fair estimated value of the land offered as security and of the proposed dwelling. These advances, which are secured by a first mortgage, are made on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of enabling persons whose incomes do not exceed £416 per annum to erect

dwelling-houses as homes for themselves and their families. The applicant must show that he is the owner of a suitable building site, and that he is not the owner of a dwelling-house in Queensland or elsewhere; also that he intends to use the dwelling (when erected) as a home for himself and family. Repayment of advances extends over a period of twenty years, and must be paid in monthly instalments of 13s. 3d. for every £100 borrowed, which includes interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Workers' Homes Act provides for the setting apart of Crown land, the acquisition of freehold or other land and the conversion thereof to perpetual leasehold, and the erection of homes thereon by the Government, to be purchased by eligible persons on a contract of sale. The purchase price of the homes must be paid by 5 per cent. deposit on the capital cost of the home, and the balance in twenty-five years by monthly instalments as rent, such instalments to include interest at 5 per cent., part of the unpaid purchase money, and a sum to provide for insurance, repairs, repainting, general expenses, and rent of the land. Interest is charged on the maximum monthly balance. Only persons in employment of some kind may obtain the benefits of this Act, and they must not be the owner of a dwelling-house in Queensland or elsewhere, or their income must not exceed £260 per annum after the allowance of the deductions under section 13 of the State Income Tax Act, and they must intend to use the home (when erected) as a home for themselves and their dependants and for no other purpose. The purchaser must insure his life for an amount to cover the unpaid balance of purchase money and other moneys that may be owing to the Department, such insurance to be assigned to the Minister. The primary object of this insurance is to secure the home free of debt to the dependants in the event of the death of a purchaser. The business of workers' dwellings and workers' homes is managed by the State Advances Corporation.

Freehold Farms.

Plenty of good freehold farms change hands from time to time in Queensland at from £3 to £20 or more

per acre. Settlers not desirous of taking up Government land can easily be suited privately.

What is the Nature of the Soil ?

It varies with the locality. All of the Northern and Eastern scrub lands are intensely fertile with vegetable mould. The Darling Downs contains 4,000,000 acres of magnificent black and chocolate soil, principally decomposed basalt. The soil in the Maranoa district is lighter and more suited for wheat-growing and vines. These descriptions apply in large degree to the whole of Queensland, particularly the Wide Bay, Burnett, and Central and Northern districts.

Who are the most Successful Farmers?

Those who carry on mixed farming, such as dairying, agriculture, sheep, pig and poultry raising, horticulture, and bee-farming.

Do many of the Farmers Keep Sheep ?

Yes; many of them now go in for lamb-raising on lucerne. There are also a number of selectors who have sheep on areas of from 640 to 4,000 acres.

Is Dairying Increasing in Queensland ?

Yes, every day, and many dairy farmers are independent men. The majority of settlers on Crown lands take up dairying and mixed farming.

How Much Milk was Obtained in 1927?

157,811,402 gallons. Quantity utilised for making butter, 131,139,911 gallons; for cheese, 12,323,320 gallons; for condensed milk, 1,399,516 gallons; sold for domestic purposes, 6,846,045 gallons; and 6,102,610 gallons on farms for domestic purposes.

How did these Dairymen Begin ?

Most of them began in a very small way, buying a few cows now and again as they could afford it.

Were they all Small Farmers ?

Nearly all. The larger farmers have also taken up dairying in addition to wheat, maize, barley, lucerne, and oats growing.

What was the Butter Production in Queensland in 1927?

62,552,917 lb., valued at £5,226,985.

Cheese made in 1927?

12,233,520 lb., valued at £559,332.

Condensed Milk made in 1927?

5,686,632 lb., valued at £177,707.

What will a Good Average Cow Earn ?

From 20s. to 40s. per month.

What is the Price of a Good Cow ?

From £10 to £12. Of course some well-bred cows bring a much higher figure.

What is the Class of Dairy Herd in Queensland ?

Dairy stock have been imported to Queensland from the principal herds of the world. Queensland dairy stud herds contain high-class animals of the following breeds:—Illawarra Milking Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Jersey, Friesian, Guernsey. A splendid class of grade dairy cows is to be found in many of the dairy herds. Herd testing is carried out extensively. Under the dairy cattle improvement subsidy scheme dairy farmers may secure a subsidy of 50 per cent. of the purchasing price of an approved pure bred bull. Farmers may thus breed a high-quality herd.

How many Cows does the Average Farm Carry ?

It all depends on the size of the holding. There are many large properties in Queensland milking several hundred cows daily throughout the year. The average herd is about 20, but many farmers milk from 80 to 150 daily.

How many Cows could you Carry on 160 Acres ?

With good land, mixed farming, and by growing crops and conserving fodder, you could carry 30 to 40 at a low estimate. Some 160-acre cleared scrub farms in the best districts carry 70 to 80 cows.

Monthly Cheques.

Suppliers to the factories are paid monthly by cheque, and some draw £100 and over per month for milk and cream.

Modern dairy factories, costing from £30,000 to £60,000, are operating in all our important dairying centres; there are 49 butter factories, 72 cheese factories, and 1 condensed milk factory. All butter manufactured is made from pasteurised cream.

Pigs.

Pig-raising is now considered to be a part of dairying, and is very profitable. The climate is particularly suited for pigs. Number of swine slaughtered in 1927 in bacon factories, 237,416. In addition, a large number are killed annually on farms for pork. Value of output of bacon and hams in 1926-7, £767,498.

Pig Raising.

This is a profitable industry where it is associated with dairying and general agriculture. More than 200,000 pigs are slaughtered annually for bacon and pork purposes at the various slaughtering and curing establishments. There are eight bacon factories in the State, several treating up to 2,000 pigs per week. The industry is worth more than £1,000,000 annually to the State, and there are abundant opportunities for extension. Illustrated informative printed matter may be obtained at any time gratis on application to the Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane.

Markets for Pigs.

The various bacon factories at present provide an unlimited and profitable market for prime quality bacon pigs, the rates of payment being on a liberal scale. There is a growing demand for porkers, store pigs, and for breeding stock of all descriptions. Departmental instructors supply all information required, and they are always pleased to correspond with intending settlers.

Wheat.

Wheat is sown (late maturing varieties) in March and April, and (quick maturing varieties) in May, June, and July. Harvesting extends from October to early in December.



- (1) HORSES ON MOUNT ABUNDANCE HOLDING, NEAR ROMA, MARANOA DISTRICT, SOUTH-WESTERN QUEENSLAND.
- (2) PIGS FOR PROFIT: ONE LITTER, BERKSHIRE-TAMWORTH CROSS.
- (3) SCENE ON A DUCK FARM, NEAR BRISBANE.

Where Wheat is Principally Grown.

In Southern Queensland. It can also be grown in the Central-western districts of Queensland in normal seasons, but can be recommended for these districts as a hay crop only.

Wheat Yield.

The average yield of wheat for the State over a period of years is 14.74 bushels per acre, the highest average being 20.91 in 1920. High individual yields are often obtained, exceeding 50 bushels occasionally.

Maize.

Maize is planted in July and August right up to January, and is fit for harvesting in 120 to 150 days. It can be grown all over Queensland where the rainfall is sufficient.

Maize Yield.

Heavy yields of maize, from 60 to 80 bushels per acre, are frequently obtained on the rich scrub lands.

Barley.

Barley does particularly well on the Darling Downs, where the quality of the crop for malting purposes is held by English experts to equal the best Hungarian. Crops of from 30 to 40 bushels are frequent in a good season.

Sugar-cane.

Sugar-cane cultivation is successfully undertaken in suitable coastal districts from Brisbane northwards. The times for planting are March-April and August-September; 3,555,827 tons of sugar-cane were harvested in 1927 season, of a value of £7,215,366.

Prices Paid for Cane.

Prices for cane are determined by awards according to the "available sugar content." The price realised in 1927 for 94 net titre sugar was £22 0s. 4d. Prices at the different mills ranged from 31s. 1d. to 48s. per ton of

sugar-cane. The average tonnage per acre harvested was 17.54 tons, and it required 7.32 tons of cane to make a ton of 94 n.t. sugar. The total tonnage of 94 n.t. sugar manufactured was 485,745, and the total value of raw sugar produced was £10,694,486.

Hay.

Hay averaged about 1.36 tons to the acre for the last twenty years. Individual crops yield much heavier results.

Potatoes.

Both English and sweet potatoes give heavy yields.

Lucerne or Alfalfa.

This is one of the best crops a farmer can grow in Southern Queensland, where the soil is suited to its requirements. Lucerne lasts from seven to ten years.

Lucerne Crops.

The roots of lucerne have been known to penetrate the soil for a depth of 20 ft. In a good year five to seven cuttings can be obtained.

Queensland's Main Products for 1927.

Bacon and Hams, 1927	..	16,237,945 lb.
Wool (in grease), 1926-7	..	119,847,967 lb.
Frozen and preserved meats (factories, 1926-7, not including 674,137 lb. pork)		110,753,754 lb.
Meat Extract (1926-7)	..	60,516 lb.
Butter	..	62,552,917 lb.
Cheese	..	12,233,520 lb.
Condensed Milk	..	5,686,632 lb.
Maize	..	6,703,518 bush.
Wheat	..	3,783,584 bush.
Barley	..	72,400 bush.
Sugar-cane	..	3,555,827 tons
Sugar manufactured	..	485,745 tons
English potatoes	..	18,914 tons
Sweet potatoes	..	6,009 tons
Hay	..	94,996 tons
Cotton	..	7,060,756 lb.

Tobacco	109,595 lb.
Oranges	243,037 bush.
Grapes	3,777,830 lb.
Wine	38,571 gals.
Bananas	2,863,414 bunches
Pineapples	548,487 doz.
Mangoes	34,295 bush.
Strawberries	85,924 quarts
Apples	103,893 bush.
Papaws	99,746 doz.
Peaches	80,873 bush.
Total value of agricultural production, £14,431,644.	

Can a Man get any Crop in His First Season?

Yes. Wheat, maize, or cotton.

What First Crop can be got off Scrub Land ?

The method is to fell the scrub, and, after it has dried, put a fire through it. Maize, Rhodes grass, or cotton is then put in with a hoe between the stumps, whilst grass seed is broadcasted for pasturage. Crops up to 50 bushels of maize and 800 lb. of seed cotton per acre are not uncommon.

State Agricultural College.

There is a State Agricultural High School and College at Gatton, South Queensland, where students can undergo a three years' training at a cost of under £30 per annum.

Are there any other State Experimental Farms ?

Yes. At Roma, South-western Queensland; Gindie, near Emerald (Central Queensland); Kairi, Atherton district (North Queensland); Sugar Experiment Station and Laboratory, Bundaberg (South Queensland); and Mackay (North Queensland); and experimental plots at Gordonvale and South Johnstone River (North Queensland). Experiments in connection with the eradication of pests are conducted at Gordonvale (North Queensland). At Biloela, Callide Valley (Central Queensland), a cotton research station has been established.

How the Pioneer Starts.

At first a farmer generally erects a rough, cheap building of materials cut on the place and roofed in with galvanised iron at a cost of about £50, and when matters improve puts up a more suitable dwelling.

Where can Building Materials be Obtained ?

Iron and wood can be obtained in any part of Queensland. A small, comfortable, temporary home can be built for £180 and upwards.

Do Droughts Often Occur ?

Severe dry spells do not occur frequently. Dry periods do not, as a rule, affect the whole country, and with extended railway communication relief country will be available for live stock.

Land's Recuperative Quality.

The recuperative power of the land is marvellous. A few weeks after summer rain (following a dry spell) the country is waving with grasses. Owing to the mild climate, the growth is phenomenal.

Local Markets.

Farmers can readily dispose of all they can grow in the local markets, where competition amongst buyers is keen. State Produce Markets have been established in Brisbane by the Government.

Southern Markets.

There is a certain market in the South for all Queensland produce, particularly fruit and vegetables.

Oversea Markets.

A certain market for wool, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, frozen meat, pig products, wheat, maize, and other products exists in Great Britain and Europe. Trade with the United States and Canada is developing. There are splendid openings for trade with Java, China, Japan, and the East generally.

What is the Nature of the Trade with Asia ?

Cattle, horses, bones, hoofs, leather, butter, cheese, fodder, fruits, glue pieces and sinews, barley, oats, wheat, bran, pollard, flour, hay, chaff, honey, refined animal fats, manures, bacon and hams, beef, mutton, pork, other meat, milk concentrated and preserved, potatoes, skins and hides, tallow, wool.

Horses.

There were 548,333 horses in Queensland in 1928. A large remount trade is now done with India, Java, and the East.

What Parts of Queensland are the Best for Cattle ?

Cattle do well all over Queensland, and especially on the Eastern coast lands and the North.

What Number of Cattle are there in Queensland ?

5,225,804 for 1928.

Where do Sheep Thrive Best ?

On the great central plains of Western Queensland, and in the country west of the Dividing Range. Under normal conditions the western country will carry one sheep to five acres. The highlands on the coast, however, will, when planted with artificial grasses, carry considerably more sheep—three sheep to the acre.

Number of Sheep in Queensland.

16,642,385 for 1928.

[*Note.*—Stock figures are as at beginning of year.]

What was the Value of the Wool in 1926-7?

£9,423,046.

What was the Value of Imports and Exports in 1927-8?

Imports (oversea only), £11,758,358; exports (oversea only), £21,854,945; total, £33,613,303. The above figures do not, of course, include inter-State transactions. It is reasonable to assume that the total value of the imports and exports would be at least doubled.

On what Area could a Man Profitably Grow Wool ?

On a grazing farm of 20,000 acres, carrying 6,000 sheep, with a capital of £5,000, he could make a net income

of about £2,500 a year ; roughly, £1 per annum from each ewe, 10s. for fleece, and 10s. for lamb.

Are there Larger Areas than this ?

Some of the stations carry from 100,000 to 200,000 sheep, and are over 1,000 square miles in area. One is 5,000 square miles in area.

Mining Employees.

There are 4,914 men employed in the mining industry in Queensland.

What is the Ordinary Rate for Unskilled Labour in Coal Mines?

19s. 5d. to 23s. 9d. per day.

At what Age should a Miner Come to Queensland ?

Between 20 and 40 years.

What could a Practical Miner do in Queensland ?

He could get work in a mine or prospect the country in search of minerals.

What is the Aggregate Area of the Mining Fields Proclaimed Open ?

49,966,455 acres.

What was the Total Output of Gold from Queensland Mines to the end of 1927?

20,103,884 fine oz.

What was the Total Value of this Output?

£85,395,814.

What was the Total Value of Minerals other than Gold won from Queensland Mines to the end of 1927?

£61,805,264. Grand total, all minerals, £147, 201,078.

Miner's Right.

On payment of 5s. a year any man can obtain a miner's right authorising him to mine for minerals on any Crown lands.

Rewards for Discovery of Minerals, &c.

On certain conditions, rewards, not exceeding £500 in one instance, and not exceeding £1,000 in another, are given by the Government for the discovery of new gold-fields. A reward in the shape of royalty is paid by the State Government to the discoverer of petroleum.

Oil Possibilities.

In view of the developments at Roma, South-western Queensland, prospects of obtaining oil in commercial quantities are very promising.

Prospecting.

Prospectors for tin in the North—chiefly about Herberton—do fairly well.

Claims.

The holder of a miner's right may by himself or his agent take up and hold any number of claims or shares in such claims, provided that such claims or shares are duly worked and represented by the prescribed number of men.

State Mining Concerns.

The Government has established State coal mines at the Styx River (Central Queensland), Bowen and Mount Mulligan (North Queensland), tin treatment works at Irvinebank (North Queensland), and State batteries at Charters Towers, Kidston, and Bamford (North Queensland).

Seasons.

The spring commences in September, and the summer ends in February. The winter climate is perfect.

Religious Freedom.

There is no State Church in Queensland. All religious denominations are on an equality, and complete religious liberty prevails.

Education.

Primary education is free and compulsory up to 14 years of age, and provision is made for secondary, technical, agricultural, and University education.

Expenditure on Education.

£1,579,795 was spent by the State on education (exclusive of buildings) in 1927-8.

Primary State Schools.

At the end of 1927 there were 1,725 Primary State Schools in Queensland, with a total enrolment of 158,921 scholars. In these schools 4,143 teachers were employed.

Country Schools.

Excellent State schools are established throughout the country districts of Queensland. Certain of these schools (known as Rural Schools) provide vocational classes for the preparation of senior pupils for life on the land.

Provisional Schools.

Provisional schools are established wherever necessary.

Higher Educational Institutions.

The Queensland scholarship system, which provides for free education in secondary schools, is the most liberal in the Commonwealth, and probably in the world. There are 13 State High Schools, 5 secondary departments in large Primary Schools, 10 Grammar Schools (boys and girls), 17 Technical Colleges (with about 50 branches in smaller centres), and 11 Rural Schools. There are also a number of Vocational Classes in various State Schools. At Gatton there is an Agricultural High School and College. At the end of the secondary course, capable pupils may secure free scholarships to the University or Teachers' Training College, both of which are in Brisbane.

Education in Sparsely Populated Districts.

Travelling Government teachers periodically visit homes in the more sparsely settled districts, in order to

give instruction and plan courses of work for the children. Half-time Schools are established also in scattered rural settlements. A system of Correspondence Tuition, designed in 1922 as an alternative for the Itinerant Teachers' instruction, has proved effective; net enrolment at end of 1927, 3,727; teachers employed, 57. Two Travelling Domestic Science Schools, constructed in 1923, and a Manual Training Travelling School, have proved an unqualified success.

Adult Vote.

Every man and woman in Queensland over the age of twenty-one years is entitled to a vote, provided he or she has been a resident in the State for six months.

A Law-abiding Community.

Queensland is one of the most law-abiding countries in the world.

Orderliness of Crowds.

The orderliness of large crowds is a remarkable feature of Australian life, and one which generally causes surprise on the part of the visitor. This orderliness is characteristic of Queenslanders.

Election Crowds.

There is no rowdy conduct during elections in Queensland. Women visit the polls and record their votes as easily as attending church.

Queensland Railways.

The Queensland Railways are the property of the State.

How many Miles of State Railways are Open ?

6,345 miles to 30th June, 1928.

Railway Earnings and Expenditure, 30th June, 1928.

Gross Earnings	..	..	£7,381,532
Gross Expenditure	..	..	£6,106,140

Private Railways, to 30th June, 1928.

Only 112 miles.

What was the Value of the Gold produced in Queensland for 1927?

£161,321 for 37,979 fine oz.

Other Minerals.

Silver, 84,118 oz. (£9,813); copper, 3,741 tons (£218,842); tin, 1,111½ tons (£193,774); coal, 1,099,040 tons (£987,465); lead, 913½ tons (£22,289); gems and opals (£2,602); limestone, 84,961 tons (£42,876); arsenic ore, 70 tons (£350); other minerals (£6,659).

Total Value of Production of other Minerals, 1927.

£1,484,670.

Public Revenue, 1927-8.

£16,718,070.

Public Expenditure, 1927-8.

£16,707,564.

What is the Commonwealth Savings Bank?

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, with which the Queensland Government Savings Bank was amalgamated in December, 1920, was established, primarily, for the purpose of encouraging habits of thrift. This institution is essentially a people's bank, as 457,953 of our population have deposits in it. Amounts of 1s. to £2,000 are received, and interest compounded annually is paid on the monthly balance at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from £1 to £500, and 3½ per cent. per annum on excess of £500 to £2,000.

Commonwealth Savings Bank, 30th June, 1928.

457,953 depositors in Queensland had £23,301,189 to credit in the Commonwealth Savings Bank on 30th June, 1928, an average of £50 17s. 9d. per head.

Banks.

Ten private banks held assets in Queensland to the amount of £36,292,847 for the quarter ended June, 1928. There is also a Commonwealth Government Bank with assets aggregating £28,029,192, making a grand total of £64,322,039.

Hospitals.

There are over a hundred public hospitals in Queensland, besides several first-aid institutions and numerous private hospitals.

Factories.

In 1926-7 there were 1,877 factories in Queensland employing 48,133 hands. The value of the plant and machinery was £16,043,679, and the value of the land and premises £8,645,580. Value of output, £41,327,767.

Timber Sawn.

The following figures for 1927-8 give the extent and value of the timber industry:—

Pine, 55,734,520 superficial feet, valued at the mill, £992,756; cedar, 125,578 superficial feet, valued at the mill, £3,793; hardwood, 37,447,995 superficial feet, valued at the mill, £641,059; other timbers, 11,828,332 superficial feet, valued at the mill, £276,812; mouldings, &c., £221,969; 834,043 sleepers, £184,879. In addition, at least an equal quantity was used for bridges, wharves, fencing, &c. Total value of output of sawmills only, £1,856,210. The 247 sawmills employed 3,976 hands.

State Sawmills.

The Government has established State sawmills at Brisbane, Taromeo and Yarraman (Brisbane Valley Line), and Imbil (Mary Valley Line).

State Fisheries.

State fish shops have been established at Victoria Place (South Brisbane), and Brunswick street (Fortitude Valley).

The Meat Industry.

In 1926-7 there were twelve meatworks and eight bacon factories, which employed 3,564 hands during the season. Total value of all meat products and by-products in factories (including bacon and hams), £3,180,107.

State Butchers' Shops.

The Government has established State butcheries in Queensland as under:—Brisbane and suburbs (19)—George street, Roma street, Fortitude Valley (2), Teneriffe, Paddington, Kelvin Grove, Bulimba, Victoria Place (South Brisbane), Red Hill, Woolloongabba (3),

West End, Albion, Clayfield, Toowong (2), and Wynnum (Cleveland Line). Provincial cities and towns (21)—Ipswich, Booval, Charleville and Works, Gympie (2), Maryborough (2), Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville (4), Ayr, Mackay (4), and Charters Towers. In addition, there are eight cash motor deliveries running in Brisbane, three in Townsville, two in Gympie, and two in Rockhampton.

Who is the State Public Curator?

He is the Public Trustee for the State of Queensland, who has been entrusted by Parliament with very wide powers, and who is in a position considerably to simplify legal processes and to reduce legal and other charges to a minimum.

What are the Functions of the State Public Curator ?

He acts as trustee, executor, administrator, attorney, agent, guardian, conveyancer, &c., of all estates entrusted to his charge; efficiently and honestly manages all such estates, and pays highest possible rates of interest (at present 5 per cent. per annum) on moneys belonging to all such estates. The Public Curator is also a Notary Public and a Commissioner of Affidavits for all the States, New Zealand, and for the High Court of Australia.

What other Powers has the State Public Curator ?

He has power to prepare wills free of charge, and to protect the interests of widows and children without delay. He has also power to apply the shares of infant beneficiaries towards their maintenance and education, and to make advances against the security of the assets in an estate to pay succession and estate duties.

Has the State Public Curator Money to Lend ?

Yes. When there is a credit in his common fund, he can lend money on first mortgage on freehold property (town or country) at the lowest rates of interest, with liberal terms for the repayment of the principal.

The Public Curator has also power to receive moneys on fixed deposit for twelve months, or longer, on which interest at 5 per cent. is paid quarterly without any deduction. These deposits are guaranteed by the State.

The Public Curator is also prepared to receive moneys from investors for investing on the security of first mortgage over real estate at from 7 to 8 per cent. per annum interest. But it is to be noted that investments of this nature are not guaranteed by the State. Fuller information as to all classes of investments are furnished on application.

State Insurance—Workers' Compensation, Fire, Life, Marine, and Accident.

"*The Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1926,*" provides for compensation to workers injured by accident in the course of their employment as under:—(a) at death (provided the worker leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his or her earnings at the time of his or her death): three years' wages (minimum, £300, maximum, £600); (b) during total disablement: two-thirds wages (not exceeding £4 5s. per week—this includes an allowance of 5s. per week for each child under 14 years of age—up to a maximum of £750), with various lump sums for specific injuries. This compensation is paid out of a national fund administered by the Insurance Commissioner appointed under "*The Insurance Act of 1916-23,*" thus protecting the rights of the injured worker. Employers, for their own protection against possible liability, are compelled to insure their employees under the provisions of this Act.

The State Government Insurance Office transacts life insurance on terms which compare very favourably with those of other offices carrying on life insurance business in Queensland. It also undertakes accident and fire insurance at the lowest rates. Marine business is also transacted. The profits of each department belong to the policy-holders, and all policies are guaranteed by the State Government.

Steamer Fares to Brisbane.

(From Great Britain, United States, Canada, South Africa,
India, and Singapore.)

Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited.

From San Francisco to Brisbane (Single), approx.:—

First Saloon	..	\$373.80	(£77 17s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$256.80	(£53 10s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	\$162.00	(£33 15s. 0d.)

From Chicago to Brisbane (Single), approx.:—

First Saloon	..	\$453.72	(£94 10s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$336.72	(£70 3s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	\$244.32	(£50 18s. 0d.)

From New York to Brisbane (Single), approx.:—

First Saloon	..	\$482.76	(£100 11s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$365.76	(£76 4s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	\$270.96	(£56 9s. 0d.)

From London to Brisbane, via U.S.A. (Single):—

First Saloon	..	..	£133 17s. 6d.
Second Saloon	..	..	£100 0s. 0d.
Third Class	..	..	£72 0s. 0d.

From Auckland or Wellington to Brisbane, by
steamers Makura, Tahiti, Maunganui, and
Marama (Single):—

First Saloon	..	..	£17 7s. 6d.
Second Saloon	..	..	£13 0s. 0d.
Steerage	..	..	£9 15s. 0d.

By steamer Maheno (Single):—

First Saloon	..	..	£15 7s. 6d.
Steerage	..	..	£8 15s. 0d.

Huddart Parker Line.

From Wellington to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	..	..	£15 7s. 6d.
Steerage	..	..	£8 15s. 0d.

From Auckland to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£15 7s. 6d.
Steerage	£8 15s. 0d.

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line.

From Vancouver to Brisbane (Single), approx.:—

First Saloon ..	\$373.80	(£77 17s. 6d.)
Second Saloon ..	\$256.80	(£53 10s. 0d.)
Third Class ..	\$162.00	(£33 15s. 0d.)

From Chicago to Brisbane (Single), approx.:—

First Saloon ..	\$451.8	(£93 19s. 6d.)
Second Saloon ..	\$334.8	(£69 12s. 0d.)
Third Class ..	\$241.68	(£50 7s. 0d.)

From New York to Brisbane (Single), approx.:—

First Saloon ..	\$481.68	(£100 7s. 0d.)
Second Saloon ..	\$364.68	(£75 19s. 6d.)
Third Class ..	\$272.8	(£56 14s. 6d.)

From St. Louis to Brisbane (Single), approx.:—

First Saloon ..	\$453.72	(£94 10s. 6d.)
Second Saloon ..	\$336.72	(£70 3s. 0d.)
Third Class ..	\$244.32	(£50 18s. 0d.)

From Montreal to Brisbane (Single), approx.:—

First Saloon ..	\$474.72	(£98 18s. 0d.)
Second Saloon ..	\$357.72	(£74 10s. 6d.)
Third Class ..	\$265.32	(£55 5s. 6d.)

From London to Brisbane, via Canada (Single):—

First Saloon	£133 17s. 6d.
Second Saloon	£100 0s. 0d.
Third Class	£72 0s. 0d.

From Auckland to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£19 7s. 6d.
Second Saloon	£14 0s. 0d.
Third Class	£10 5s. 0d.

Children (Canadian steamer).—Over 2 and under 12 years, half rate; under 2 years, each child, 10 per cent. of fare.

Baggage.—First Class passengers allowed 40 cubic feet, or 350 lb. free each adult; Second Class passengers allowed 40 cubic feet, or 350 lb. free each adult; Third Class passengers allowed 20 cubic feet free each adult. On coastal steamer (First and Second Class), 20 cubic feet; (steerage), 10 cubic feet.

The Oceanic Steamship Company (Matson Navigation Company, Managing Agents).

From San Francisco to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	..	\$373.80	(£77 17s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$256.80	(£53 10s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	\$162	(£33 15s. 0d.)

From New York to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	..	\$482.76	(£100 11s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$365.76	(£76 4s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	\$270.96	(£56 9s. 0d.)

Children, under 2 years of age, 10 per cent. of the adult fare; children, 2 years and under 12 years of age, half fare.

Men only carried in Third Class on these steamers.

Luggage Allowance on Oceanic Steamers.—First-class, 350 lb.; second and third classes, 175 lb. Excess baggage, 1½d. (3 cents) per lb.

White Star-Aberdeen Line—

From Liverpool to Brisbane—

Saloon: Single £96; Return £168.

Third Class: Single £38; Return £69.

From Capetown to Brisbane—

Saloon: Single £64; Return £115.

Third Class: Single £22; Return £40.

White Star Line—

From Liverpool to Brisbane (cabin class):—

Single fares from £68.

From Capetown to Brisbane (cabin class):—

Single fares from £41.

The Blue Funnel Line—

From Glasgow and Liverpool to Brisbane:—Fares,
First Class only, single £96, return £168.

From Capetown to Brisbane:—Fares, First Class
only, single £64, return £115.

Royal Packet Navigation Company (K.P.M. Company)—

Java Ports to Brisbane—

First Class: Single £45; Return £81.

Singapore to Brisbane—

First Class: Single £50; Return £90.

Belawan Deli, and Penang to Brisbane—

First Class: Single £55; Return £99.

P. and O. Branch Service—

From London to Brisbane, via South Africa
(Single):—

One Class only, from £39 to £54. Via Suez, £40 to
£55.

From Brisbane to London, via Capetown (Single):—

One Class only, from £38 to £54. Via Suez, £39 to
£55.

Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line—

From London to Brisbane, via Suez (Single):—

One Class only, from £39 to £46. Small
number of deck cabins, £66.

P. and O. Royal Mail Line—

From London to Brisbane, via Suez (Single):—

First Saloon From £114.

Second Saloon From £86.

From Bombay to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon From £60.

Second Saloon From £36.

From Colombo to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon From £57.

Second Saloon From £34.

B.I.S.N. Company, Limited—

From Calcutta to Brisbane (Single):—

First Class Rupees 675

Second Class Rupees 525

(Rupee valued at, approximately, 1s. 6d.)

Burns, Philp Line—

Singapore to Brisbane (Single):—

First Class	£50 0 0
Second Class	£33 10 0

Java Ports to Brisbane (Single):—

First Class	£45
Second Class	£30

Orient Line—

From London (via Suez) to Brisbane (Single):—

First Class	From £102.
Third Class	From £39 to £45.

Passengers maintain themselves awaiting train or steamer
at Sydney.

Note.—All the above fares include the cost of travelling from Sydney to Brisbane by one of the Queensland-bound coastal steamers, and are subject to alteration without notice.

The value of the £1 sterling in America has been calculated at \$4.80 in giving the dollars and cents equivalent of the fares. The U.S.A. exchange rate at date was quoted at a fraction over \$4.85, and this would mean, say on a fare of £50, adding \$2.50 to the approximate figures given.

The fares published on this and the foregoing pages are subject to alteration without notice. The fares quoted were those ruling on 28th February, 1929. Fuller particulars may be obtained at the Queensland Agent-General's Office, Marble Hall, 409-10 Strand. London, W.C.2.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

Cash prices of Household Necessities in **Brisbane** up to
15th February, 1929.

ARTICLE.			RETAIL PRICES.
Arrowroot (loose)	..	.. lb.	.. 6½d.
Bacon	..	.. lb.	.. 1½d. to 1s. 6d.
Baking Powder	..	.. 8-oz. tins	.. 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.
Bread	..	.. per 2-lb. loaf	.. 5½d. cash
*Butter—best	..	.. lb.	.. 2s. 1d.
Candles	..	.. lb.	.. 8½d. to 1s.
Cheese	..	.. lb.	.. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.
Cocoa	..	.. ½-lb.	.. 7½d. to 9d.
Coffee (pure)	..	.. lb.	.. 2s. 2d.
Coffee (mixed)	..	.. lb.	.. 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 2d.
Coffee Beans—Roasted	..	.. lb.	.. 2s.
Cornflour	..	.. lb.	.. 7½ to 8d.
Eggs	..	.. dozen	.. 1s. 9d. to 2s.
Flour	..	.. lb.	.. 2½d.

Fish—

(At State Fish Shops.)

Mullet (gutted and scaled)	..	lb.	..	6d.
Bream (gutted and scaled)	..	lb.	..	8d.
Tailor (gutted and scaled)	..	lb.	..	6½d.
Whiting (gutted and scaled)	..	lb.	..	1s. 3½d.
Garfish (gutted)	..	lb.	..	1s.
Flathead (gutted)	..	lb.	..	1s.
Squire (gutted)	..	lb.	..	1s.
Snapper and Squire (gutted)	..	lb.	..	1s.
Sweetlips (gutted)	..	lb.	..	1s.
Jew (gutted)	..	lb.	..	1s.
Cod (gutted)	..	lb.	..	1s.
Smoked Mackerel	..	lb.	..	1s. 4½d.
Smoked Mullet	..	lb.	..	9d.

Firewood	..	..	.. load (5 cwt.)	.. 9s.
Fruit—Currants	..	..	.. lb.	.. 10d. to 10½d.
Fruit—Raisins (seeded)	..	..	.. lb.	.. 11½d.
Gas	..	..	.. per 1,000 feet	.. 6s. 10½d.
Hams	..	..	.. lb.	.. 2s.
Honey	..	..	.. 1½-lb. bottles	.. 1s. to 1s. 9½d.
Jam (Australian)	..	..	.. 1-lb. tins	.. 7½d. to 9d.
Kerosene	..	..	.. tin	.. 7s. 3d.
Lard	..	..	.. lb.	.. 1s. to 1s. 2d.
Maize	..	..	.. bushel	.. 5s. to 5s. 3d.
Maizemeal	..	..	.. lb.	.. 2½d. to 3d.
Matches—Wax (plaid)	..	..	.. doz. boxes	.. 6½d.
Matches—Safety (small)	..	..	.. doz. boxes	.. 6½d.
Matches—Safety (large) Lancers	..	..	.. doz. boxes	.. 1s. 7½d.

* An extra halfpenny is charged for delivery.

ARTICLE.		RETAIL PRICES.	
Meat—			
†Fresh Beef (steak)	 lb.	..	5d. to 1s.
‡State Butchery: (Beef steak)	lb.	..	5½d; best Fillet 1s. 2d.
†Fresh Beef (roast)	 lb.	..	4½d. to 10d.
‡State Butchery: Beef (roast)	lb.	..	5d. to 6½d.
†Corned Beef	 lb.	..	5d. to 9d.
‡State Butchery: Corned Beef	lb.	..	3½d. to 8d.
†Fresh Mutton Chops	 lb.	..	10d.
‡State Butchery: Mutton			
(Chops)	 lb.	..	9d.
†Fresh Mutton (legs)	 lb.	..	9d.
‡State Butchery: Mutton			
(legs)	 lb.	..	8½d.
†Fresh Mutton (shoulders)	 lb.	..	6d.
‡State Butchery: Mutton			
(shoulders)	 lb.	..	5½d. to 6d.
†Fresh Mutton (hind quarters)	lb.	..	8d.
‡State Butchery: Mutton			
(hind quarters)	 lb.	..	8d.
†Fresh Mutton (fore quarters)	lb.	..	5½d.
‡State Butchery: Mutton			
(fore quarters)	 lb.	..	4½d.
†Fresh Mutton (breast)	 lb.	..	4d.
‡State Butchery: Mutton			
(breast)	 lb.	..	3d.
†Mutton (corned breast)	 lb.	..	4d.
‡State Butchery: Mutton			
(corned breast)	 lb.	..	3d.
Fresh Pork	 lb.	..	1s.
Milk—warm	 quart	..	8d.
Milk—chilled	 quart	..	7d.
Milk—condensed	 1-lb. tins	..	8½d. to 1s.
Oatmeal	 7-lb. bags	..	2s. 5d.
Onions	 lb.	..	2d.
Pepper—white	 4 oz. net	..	7½d. to 9d.
Pickles (local)	 bottle	..	11d. to 1s.
Potatoes (English)	 14 lb.	..	3s. 4d.
Preserved Pineapples (State)	 2-lb. tin	..	1s. to 1s. 2d.
Rice	 lb.	..	3½d.
Salt	 lb.	..	1d.
Sauce (local)	 bottle	..	10d.
Sauce (imported)	 bottle	..	1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d.
Soap (bars)	 bar	..	7½d. to 11d.
Soda—bicarbonate	 lb.	..	3d.
Starch	 lb.	..	9d. to 11d.
Sugar—No. 1 white	 lb.	..	4½d.
Syrup—golden	 2-lb. tins	..	8d.
Tapioca	 lb.	..	3d.
Tea	 lb.	..	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Tobacco (Australian)	 lb.	..	6s. 6d.
Tobacco (imported)	 lb.	..	9s. 6d. to 10s.
Vinegar (imported), white	 bottle	..	1s. 9d.
Vinegar (local)	 bottle	..	11½d.

† Cash prices at ordinary butchers' establishments. An extra halfpenny is charged for delivery, and a like amount for booking. ‡ Cash-at-the-block sales only.

The prices of groceries in the country are slightly in excess of the above, but those for meat vary according to the locality.

Closer Settlement.

Dawson Valley Irrigation Scheme.

The Dawson Valley Scheme includes the ultimate irrigation of some 70,000 to 100,000 acres of river flats by gravitation, the water for which will be provided by the construction of a dam at Nathan Gorge, towards the head of the Dawson River, that will impound up to 2,500,000 acre feet. In addition to the irrigable flats, an area of 300,000 acres or more of adjoining higher land will be subdivided into "dry" farms, which will be available to holders of irrigable blocks, to be worked in conjunction with these irrigable blocks. The country embraced in the scheme is situated along the banks of the Dawson River, in the Central District, and about 120 miles in a direct line from the coast. The distance by rail from Rockhampton to the central township at Theodore is 148 miles.

The first section, which was prepared and made available for settlement early in 1927, is a portion of the Theodore zone, with a total of 30,000 acres, and comprises 264 irrigable farms and 125 "dry" farms, the bulk of which have now been selected.

The extension of the Dawson Valley railway line from Baralaba to Theodore was completed in May, 1927, since when a steady advance in settlement has taken place.

It is pleasing to note the change that has been effected in this short time, which has seen the Theodore Area transformed from primitive conditions to a well-settled district. The orderly and well-cultivated farms, upon which comfortable cottages have been erected, combined with the model township, railway buildings, electric light, good roads, and ample water, form an attractive picture in comparison with other small country centres.

Dairying and pig-raising are at present the most favoured industries at the area, though it is expected that fat lamb raising will shortly be included. The combination of irrigated and "dry" farms is particularly attractive for such classes of farming, the irrigated block serving as an insurance for the stock during prolonged periods of dry weather.

Farms are allotted to approved tenants on terms of perpetual leasehold, with an annual charge of 30s. per acre for irrigable areas, and 2s. per acre for the dry areas.

In order to test thoroughly the capabilities of the Dawson lands, it has been decided to settle completely the present Theodore Area, and to observe closely the results achieved by the settlers on that area for a few seasons before throwing any further country open for selection. It is considered that, apart from other factors, the experience thus gained will serve as a valuable guide with regard to future subdivisions and operations generally.

Information and literature in connection with the scheme are available on application at the office of the Commissioner for Irrigation and Water Supply, College road, Brisbane.

Upper Burnett-Callide Districts.

Upper Burnett-Callide Valley districts (200 to 350 miles north of Brisbane), making one of the largest closer settlement areas in the State, were of long-proved grazing capacity as beef-cattle raising stations, and were cut up for dairying, cropping, and mixed farming. At present there are 420 portions available for selection. Of these, 392 are on perpetual lease, the areas ranging from 160 to 1,280 acres, and at capital values from 17s. 6d. to £3 an acre. The 28 grazing homestead selections have areas from 1,340 to 6,104 acres, at rentals from 1d. to 4d. per acre. The third and final section of Upper Burnett-Callide lands, to be opened for selection later, numbers 765 portions.

Reports from the settlements state that generally farmers have done well, and their experiences confirmed the expert view that these lands were highly fertile and as good as those neigh-

bouring districts successfully developed in past years, as Wowan, Binjour and Gurgeena Plateaux, Hollywood Scrub, and Mundubbera. Upper Burnett portions have produced some of the highest yields of cotton in the State. Callide Valley also is a large cotton-producing district, and returns from maize in Callide Valley were so profitable that in some cases the acreage was doubled. Dairying (with pig-raising) has been started by more than half of the settlers, and others propose engaging in this lucrative line. Cotton has been the most common crop, with maize a good second. Other crops included English and sweet potatoes, peanuts, Rhodes and Sudan grasses, lucerne, sorghum, panicum, barley, and oats. Fruitgrowing and poultry-keeping have been included in farmers' endeavours. The climate, owing to the generally high altitude of 800 feet to 2,000 feet, is that of the bracing tableland order and is very healthy. During the four and a-half years of settlement there has been wonderful development and the various farming centres are being steadily transformed into considerable townships.

Since these lands were first thrown open for selection, a total of 1,104 portions has been taken up.

The majority of the settlers have had previous farming experience; others were formerly shearers, waterside workers, cabinet-makers, storekeepers, labourers, miners, and sheep overseers. With the completion of the big railway system now in construction, settlers will have first-class access to the biggest markets in Queensland, and already a very large proportion have railway facilities.

Mount Abundance, Roma, Maranoa.

Combined wheat-growing and sheep-raising is the condition attached to 119,000 acres, divided into fifty-seven portions, of the 230,000 acres of Mount Abundance station, Roma, which were offered in May, 1927, and all taken up by selectors. The tenure is settlement farm lease, and each selector was expected to cultivate an area of wheat ranging from 50 acres in the first year of settlement to 300 acres in the sixth. This land is first-class sheep country, situated within ten miles of the railway



- (1) TEN-MONTHS-OLD CANE, MACKAY DISTRICT, NORTH QUEENSLAND.
- (2) COTTON PLANTATION, DAWSON VALLEY, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.
- (3) BANANA PLANTATION, BUDERIM MOUNTAIN, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

line, and the portions vary in size from 1,760 acres to 3,109 acres, with annual rents from 8d. to 1s. 6d. per acre. The annual rainfall is 23 inches, well distributed. The Roma district (318 miles from Brisbane on Western Railway line) for many years has been regarded as among the best in Queensland for combined sheep-raising and wheat-growing—a form of farming which not only gives the added wealth from wheat but increases the carrying capacity of the land for sheep. This type of farming is regarded as having a considerable future in Queensland and other States. Queensland wheat is of very good quality. Darling Downs harvests have given very heavy yields.

In addition, 111,000 acres of Mount Abundance holding were also selected by settlers in May, 1927, 10 to 25 miles from the railway line, in eighteen farm settlement leases, from 2,000 acres to 3,840 acres, not subject to wheat cultivation conditions, with annual rents from 7d. to 1s. 2d. per acre, and five grazing homesteads, from 7,500 acres to 15,280 acres, with annual rents $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre.

Instances of Successful Farming in Queensland.

During tours through Queensland the Compiler has been able to obtain the practical experiences of a large number of new and old settlers on the fertile areas in this land of great possibilities and substantial realities. The cases cited will illustrate what the men on the land in the districts visited are doing to develop Queensland's agricultural resources. Despite that the new settlers were faced with many difficulties at the outset, they, by indomitable pluck, determination, and perseverance, succeeded in conquering the dense scrubs and mountain fastnesses, and in converting the land into wealth-producing agricultural homesteads. Many of the settlers started with only a few pounds in their pocket, but they had what money cannot buy—stout hearts, initiative, and energy. A very large number of these have turned the corner of adversity into the highway of success, and are reaping the fruits of their labours. Incidentally, it may be stated that some of the undermentioned settlers received financial assistance at the outset of their operations from the Government.

Sheep and Wheat Growing.

Mr. O. Kinchington, of Revilo Grazing Farm, Mitchell (Maranoa District), started with £100 and horses, wagons, &c., worth about £200. He came from Victoria in 1883, and followed the occupation of contractor for fencing, dam-making, &c., for several stations until 1895. Then he took up a prickly-pear selection of 1,280 acres, and after clearing and fencing it, and erecting a home, he put in 50 acres of wheat. Within ten years he had 200 acres of wheat, which yielded 13 bushels per acre. In 1903, however, he had 400 acres of wheat, which averaged 20 bushels per acre. Some of the plots yielded as high as 26 bushels per acre. Sheep-raising engaged his attention from the start, his first flock numbering 1,500. This was soon increased to 3,700, but the big drought reduced the number to 700. In 1915 he had 9,000 sheep, 50 head of saddle and draught horses, 100 beef Shorthorns, and a few pigs. Years ago he bred pigs on a large scale, and had as many as 300 at a time. He considered that the district is admirably adapted for wheat-growing on a large scale. In point of fact, his wheat crop, Mr. Kinchington

stated, saved him from ruin when his sheep failed. His holding aggregated 23,000 acres, 3,400 of which was freehold. The normal carrying capacity of the country was one sheep to the acre. He had a splendidly equipped woolshed, and did a good deal of shearing for neighbouring selectors by contract every year.

Successful Farmer from New South Wales.

At Tenthill, in the Lockyer district (South Queensland), Mr. E. Jamieson's farm covered an area of 1,260 acres. He milked about 120 cows daily, and his returns for cream averaged £80 per month. The gross returns for cream for 1915 totalled £500. He had, however, received as high as £700. There were 80 acres under cultivation; all the crops were used as fodder for the cattle. Shorthorns were chiefly bred. Pigs were also bred by Mr. Jamieson, who is one of the most successful mixed farmers in the district. The appliances and buildings on the farm are of the most modern character. A number of his children married and were farming on their own account.

A Prosperous Dairyman.

Mr. A. H. Priddy, of Mudgeeraba (South Coast Line), has been a little over twelve years on his present farm, and has erected a commodious bungalow house, fitted up in the most comfortable fashion. The farm consisted of 226 acres, for which he paid £14 per acre. The herd numbered 110 Short-horn-Ayrshires, and he usually milked from 70 to 80 daily. The best monthly cheque for cream was £143 18s. 8d. from 81 cows, and the gross receipts for 1915 were over £1,000. Berkshire and Middle Yorkshire pigs were bred for market.

Profitable Dairying in North Queensland.

Mr. J. English, of Malanda, Atherton Tableland (North Queensland), selected 570 acres for himself and son seventeen years ago. Previously he had lived on the Richmond River (New South Wales). He had 400 acres cleared in 1911, and planted with paspalum, lucerne, and other crops. His herd averaged 20s. per cow monthly throughout the year. One of his pedigreed cows produced over 5 lb. of commercial butter in the forty-eight hours, and over 3 lb. in twenty-four hours. The country will carry two beasts to the acre if artificial grasses are

grown. Mr. English made his own butter, sending any surplus cream to the factory. The felling of the dense scrub on his land cost from £2 to £2 10s. per acre, and the grassing of the land entailed an additional £1 per acre. He said the Atherton Tableland is "The Garden of Australia." The soil could not be equalled anywhere for its fertility, and the rainfall was abundant.

Began with only £20—Success Achieved.

Messrs. Bott Brothers, of Coalstoun Lakes, near Biggenden (Burnett district), came from the Gippsland district (Victoria) twenty years ago with only £20. They had in 1910 520 acres of land, on which they were successful dairymen, and raised crops of maize, &c., every year. There were 400 acres under Rhodes grass. The herd consisted of 115 grade Jerseys. In December, 1915, 77 cows returned £100 16s. 3d. for cream. Milking machines were installed. Berkshire pigs were profitably raised.

Started in a Very Small Way—Now Prosperous.

Mr. D. Lanigan, of Nanango (Burnett district), started farming in a very small way twenty-three years ago. He made a good living from dairying, pig-raising, and general farming. The cream returns for 1915 amounted to £455 7s., and pigs realised £200. The herd consisted of a good strain of Ayrshires and Shorthorns. Maize and wheat were largely grown for grain.

Mr. J. Green, of Nanango, started over twenty-six years ago with only £100. Fifteen years later he considered his property was worth several thousands of pounds sterling. Dairying, pig-raising, and wheat and maize growing for grain occupied all his energies. He was also breeding crossbred merinos for market.

From Leather-worker to Successful Banana-grower.

Sixteen years ago Mr. E. J. Wilson selected a 169-acre block of Crown land at Bald Knob, near Landsborough, on a southerly spur of the Blackall Range, North Coast Line. Previously he had served twelve years in the leather trade with well-known Sydney and Brisbane firms, and before coming to his selection had not seen bananas growing. "To-day," he said, "it would take a lot to shift me off my farm; I am perfectly satisfied with it." After paying the first year's rent, and buying a few tools, &c., he had little or no capital left. Then he built

a humpy of saplings, and covered it with hessian and iron. The property, which was heavily timbered and covered with vines and dense undergrowth, was cleared, and 2 acres were eventually planted with bananas. Mr. Wilson next obtained work outside in order to keep going until his farm became productive. In his leisure he carefully tended his farm. Success attended his efforts from the start, and to-day he and his family are in comfortable circumstances. He has a six-roomed weatherboard home, several head of dairy cattle, a few horses, a buggy, separator, and a good stock of farming implements. There are 9 acres under bananas, a smaller area under other fruits, and a well-grassed paddock for grazing purposes. "In banana-growing," he stated, "there are excellent prospects of success, as there is really very little to learn. So long as a man is a worker he can start a banana farm successfully. In this locality, which is 1,000 feet above sea level and free from frost, pineapples and citrus fruits do exceptionally well; also strawberries, peanuts, and potatoes." Bananas, put in at the right time and properly looked after, will start to bear at any time from nine to twelve months. The first bunch takes from four to five months to mature, and picking for market may be commenced, say, in eighteen months from the time of planting. They bear all the year round. The first crop would be one bunch to each stool of bananas—that is, 300 bunches to the acre, averaging (for the first crop) 10 or 12 dozen per bunch. In the second and following years there would be two to three bunches to each stool, making 800 to 900 bunches to the acre, and even a better average if properly looked after. Plenty of bunches go from 20 to 25 dozen bananas each. During 1919 and 1920 he obtained 20s. to 25s. per case for his bananas on rails at Landsborough. Mr. Wilson stated that an average return per acre of from £60 to £120 (and in some cases £150) per year can be made at banana-growing, according to the care and attention given the farm. The farm does not, however, compel you to work like a slave looking after it. Frequently Mr. Wilson and his family spend a holiday at the seaside, Caloundra being close handy. Mr. Wilson gave the following details as to the cost of starting as a fruit-grower:—Felling and brushing timber, £3 10s. per acre; stacking and burning off, from £2 to £8 per acre; fencing, from 20s. to 30s. per chain; banana suckers at 25s. per 100 (400 to acre), £4 10s.; holing and planting, £4 per acre; tools (mattock, axe, saw, and a few others), £10; humpy, £25. The bulk of the foregoing operations would, of course, be carried out by the settler himself.

When the crop commenced to yield its first fruit at the end of the year, a horse, cart, and harness would be required in order to get the produce to market. This would involve an expenditure of from £25 to £30. Then, later, it would be necessary to purchase a spring-tooth cultivator for working up the soil between the banana groves.

From Commercial Pursuits to Dairying.

Mr. Robert W. Elliott, of Cooroo Farm, Ravenshoe (Evelyn Tableland, North Queensland), took up 252 acres under the Group System of the Land Act sixteen years ago. Prior to his arrival in the district, he was engaged in commercial pursuits in Sydney (New South Wales). His land, which at first consisted of dense scrub, is watered by permanent running creeks, and there were 30 acres cultivated with Rhodes, paspalum, and clover grasses, and panicum. Mr. Elliott engaged in dairying, and had 34 head of Ayrshires and Ayrshire-Shorthorn cross cattle, including 12 head of pedigreed Ayrshires. Assisted by a neighbour, he erected a comfortable four-roomed dwelling of maple. He had a large orchard and vegetable and flower garden. The fruits grown comprised: Oranges, mandarins, peaches, apples, plums, apricots, figs, quinces, pineapples, bananas, and strawberries.

Gave up Mining for Dairying.

Mr. Gilbert Maggs, of Point Lookout Farm, Ravenshoe (Evelyn Tableland), was formerly a miner in Charters Towers (North Queensland). He selected an agricultural farm, consisting of 106 acres of dense vine scrub, fifteen years ago, and had very little capital when he started operations on his farm. Soon there were 70 acres of the holding cultivated with Rhodes grass, and water was obtained from a well with the aid of a windmill. He had 29 head of dairy cattle of a Jersey cross, a pedigreed Jersey bull, 19 beef cattle, and 7 horses. The three best monthly cheques for cream were—£17 10s., £17 10s., £14 19s. The cream returns from 12 cows for the year totalled £110 19s. 8d. Mr. Maggs had built a five-roomed dwelling, and all the necessary buildings for the successful carrying on of dairying.

The Atherton Tableland for Wealth.

Mr. E. H. Heale, of Fleetwood, Kureen (Atherton Tableland, North Queensland), considered that the Tablelands have a great

future, and he proclaimed this fact wherever he went throughout the Commonwealth. Twenty-seven years ago Mr. Heale settled on the Atherton Tableland with very little capital, but he had plenty of pluck and energy. A Victorian by birth, he was trained for agricultural pursuits at an agricultural college. Prior to his arrival in Queensland he was farming in the Riverina district, New South Wales. He took up an agricultural selection of over 1,000 acres from the Crown on the Atherton Tableland, and, after clearing it of the dense jungle and scrub, devoted his attention to mixed farming (dairying, maizegrowing, and cattle-raising). Success attended his efforts, and he acquired additional land. He also became interested in the sawmilling industry. Mr. Heale became one of the largest agriculturists, dairymen, and cattle-breeders on the Tablelands, and his sawmilling operations were on a large scale. He had a large dairy herd, consisting of Jerseys and Shorthorns, many of the pedigreed bulls having been imported from the Southern States. Milking machines were installed, and these were driven by an oil engine. Mr. Heale became one of the largest suppliers of cream to the Atherton Butter Factory. A galvanised iron tub silo, with a capacity of 134 tons, was erected, and maize and cowpea used for the making of ensilage. The pasture on the farms consisted of paspalum and Rhodes grasses and clover. *Panicum muticum* was also grown as feed for the stock. English and sweet potatoes, vegetables, and other crops were also grown. The principal crop, however, was maize, over 150 acres being planted, and heavy yields obtained therefrom annually. Purebred Berkshire pigs were also bred for market. Two hydraulic rams and a steam pumping plant were installed for irrigation purposes. Mr. Heale was one of the founders of the Cairns Butter Factory, and also of the Atherton factory. He was chairman of directors of the Atherton concern, has been chairman of the Eacham Shire Council for many years, representative for Eacham Shire on the Cairns Harbour Board, and chairman of directors of the Tinaroo Timber Company, Limited.

Scientific Greek Farmers.

Messrs. Nicholas and Vincent Hellen, of Hellen's Siding, Boyne Valley line (Gladstone district, Central Queensland), are most successful farmers in that region of the State. They have, as a rule, 160 acres under cultivation—30 acres under maize, 21 acres of lucerne, 3 acres of Sudan grass, 2 acres of peanuts, 7 acres of oats, 32 acres of English potatoes, and 6 acres of cotton.

Melons (water and rock), cucumbers, pumpkins, cabbages, and other vegetables are also grown for market. The machinery and other agricultural appliances on the farm are of the most modern character. These include an oil engine tractor, drawing a four-furrow disc plough, by which 10 acres of land can be ploughed daily. With the aid of a small sawmill, Messrs. Hellen Bros. were enabled to cut all their own timber for building and fencing purposes. They have also a blacksmith's shop on the farm for effecting repairs, &c., to the machinery. The water for domestic and irrigation purposes is pumped from a lagoon into a 4,000-gallon overhead tank, and from this it is conveyed by gravitation through galvanised piping to all parts of the holding. The barns, sheds, piggery, fowl-house, &c., are of a substantial and up-to-date nature. The crop of Sudan grass attained a height of 7 ft. after four weeks' growth. The potato crop gave an average yield per acre of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons, but in good seasons a yield of over 8 tons per acre has been obtained. From 15 acres of lucerne eight cuttings were obtained in a year, and 60 acres of maize yielded 1,800 bushels. Twenty acres were planted with citrus fruits and grape vines, from which good returns are obtained annually. At a cost of over £5,000, Messrs. Hellen Bros. erected a very ornate, palatial, two-story residence, consisting of seventeen rooms, fitted up in the most modern style. In the large and well-laid-out gardens surrounding the house there are several large water fountains, &c. Messrs. Hellen Bros. carry on their operations in a scientific way; consequently, their labours are amply rewarded.

Started with Only a Few Pounds.

Mr. J. F. Reinke, of Roselea, Mundubbera (Burnett district, South Queensland), is one of the most experienced agriculturists in the district. He has been ten years on his present splendidly equipped farm, but he was previously farming on the Darling Downs and on the Boyne River. His home is one of the most commodious in the district. Though maize, pumpkins, lucerne, barley, oats, Japanese millet, and other crops are grown as feed for the stock, dairying is Mr. Reinke's principal occupation. He has a splendid pedigreed Illawarra stud, and periodically he sells the young stock at good prices to other dairymen in the district and elsewhere. Mr. Reinke is also a successful exhibitor at the various agricultural shows with his stock. The best return for cream from fifteen cows was £45 in January, 1921. The herd averaged about 35s. per head every month throughout the year. There is a pit silo on the farm,

maize being used for the making of ensilage. A small area was planted with cotton. A few sheep of the Merino-Lincoln cross and Berkshire pigs were bred for home consumption. Mr. Reinke is also a breeder of pedigreed White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red poultry, for both of which he finds a good market. Large quantities of eggs are sold annually as settings for breeding purposes and for human consumption. Mr. Reinke made his first start on the Darling Downs with only a few pounds sterling in his pocket. He became one of the most prosperous agriculturists in Queensland. He says that there is a good living to be made in the district by everyone, provided he is willing to work hard.

A Prosperous Poultry Breeder.

Mr. P. R. Spoor, of Raemah-Ajam, Mundubbera (Burnett district, South Queensland), is also a very successful settler. Sixteen years ago he and his wife and two sons arrived in Queensland from Holland as nominated immigrants with only £50. In Holland he followed the occupation of a milk vendor and butter and cheese maker. When he took up his present farm of 72 acres he had only £10 in his pocket. The land was infested with prickly-pear. While he carried on agricultural operations, his two sons obtained employment in the district. He raised crops for several years, and managed to pay his way. Some years ago he decided to go in for poultry-raising. That this has proved to be a very profitable undertaking is exemplified by the fact that he sells 200 dozen eggs monthly in the Brisbane market. There is also a good demand for his purebred fowls, which comprise White and Brown Leghorns, Chinese Silkies, and other breeds, and number 200. The fowl runs are well laid out, and the houses are of quaint design—Dutch, Chinese, and Australian. The home is also of Dutch design. All the buildings on the farm were designed and erected by Mr. Spoor. Hundreds of chickens are raised by means of incubators every year. Maize, Kaffir corn, sunflower, and other crops are grown as feed for the poultry. Mr. Spoor has no wish to return to Holland to live; his only regret is that he did not come out to Queensland when he was a young man. He is now comfortable, happy, and independent.

Came from England with only £50.

Mr. J. Turnbull, of Wilgas Farm, Hollywell Scrub, near Eidsvold (Burnett district, South Queensland), was a railway



- (1) CITRUS ORCHARDS, WITH PINEAPPLES IN FOREGROUND, MONTVILLE, BLACKALL RANGE, NORTH COAST DISTRICT.
- (2) STUB SEED MAIZE, GROWN BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STOCK, BRISBANE.
- (3) HARVESTING WHEAT, CAMPBELL'S PLAINS, WARWICK, DARLING DOWNS.

porter in England before he came out to Queensland as an immigrant in 1900 with £50 after paying his passage money. For three years he was a bush worker, and then he took up land near Wondai, where he engaged in mixed farming. Subsequently he sold out and selected his present farm of 520 acres, on which he has been mixed farming for eight years. He had 50 acres cleared of the dense scrub, 25 acres of which was under crops, such as maize, wheat, barley, broom millet, cotton, &c. Dairying was also carried on systematically, and on an average forty grade Shorthorns and Jerseys were put through the milking machines daily. The milkers returned about 20s. per head monthly on an average. Berkshire pigs were bred and fattened up for market.

A Returned Soldier's Successful Operations.

Mr. T. West, of Grey Lynn Farm, Hollywell Scrub, near Eidsvold (Burnett district, South Queensland), is a returned soldier with previous agricultural experience. On his farm of 167 acres he and his father carried on dairying successfully with grade Shorthorns and Jerseys. The milkers averaged about 30s. per head monthly for cream. Various kinds of crops were grown, principally maize and cotton.

Young Migrants' Experiences.

Encouraging reports have been received by the New Settlers League officials at Brisbane from British migrant lads, prospective farmers, who have been placed by the League's efforts in jobs in various country districts. These new settlers speak appreciatively of their opportunities of advancement and their interest in their work, their good reception by their employers, and facilities at the week-ends for recreation. All these young men are learners, but from their own accounts the training they are getting should place them among the best of Queensland farmers in future.

Writing from the Port Douglas district, one lad stated that he counted himself lucky to get picked for the job he had. People were most friendly, and there was no distinction of class. The worker was treated with the same respect as the boss. It was a pleasant change going from a city, where one was only a unit in a crowd, to be known by and know everyone. People were always ready to help when one was down. He had got £1 7s. 3d. per week compensation payment whilst unable to work

owing to crushing his right-hand middle finger when loading logs. He had been taught to handle horses and to plough, hoped to get work later in a sugar-mill, and afterwards to do some canecutting with the idea eventually of getting a farm of his own.

Others from Cairns and adjoining districts express the wish that more migrants would be sent North, as one remarked, to "help to keep Australia white." Writing from Atherton Tableland, one lad doing dairying work described the cool climate of that high region as "more like the old country and not so wild as he thought it would be." He intended advising and assisting his relatives to come overseas and take the good chances offering. Another on the Tableland, who had been put in charge of a dairy on a farm that carried forty cows and forty pigs, had decided that England had no attraction for him since he had seen North Queensland. Two of his chums who had come to Australia a year earlier than he, looked like starting on their own soon.

Lads writing from Central and South-eastern Queensland, the Darling Downs, and the South-west, afforded similar evidence of satisfaction with their prospects. As proof of well-being, they usually mention that they intend to advise relatives and friends to migrate to Queensland. Several emphasise that the capacity for work is essential to success, and this, combined with saving habits, would enable young men later to make a start in getting farms of their own.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The statistical information in regard to the State's production has been obtained from the returns of the Registrar-General.

Brisbane, 1st March, 1929.

QUEENSLAND.

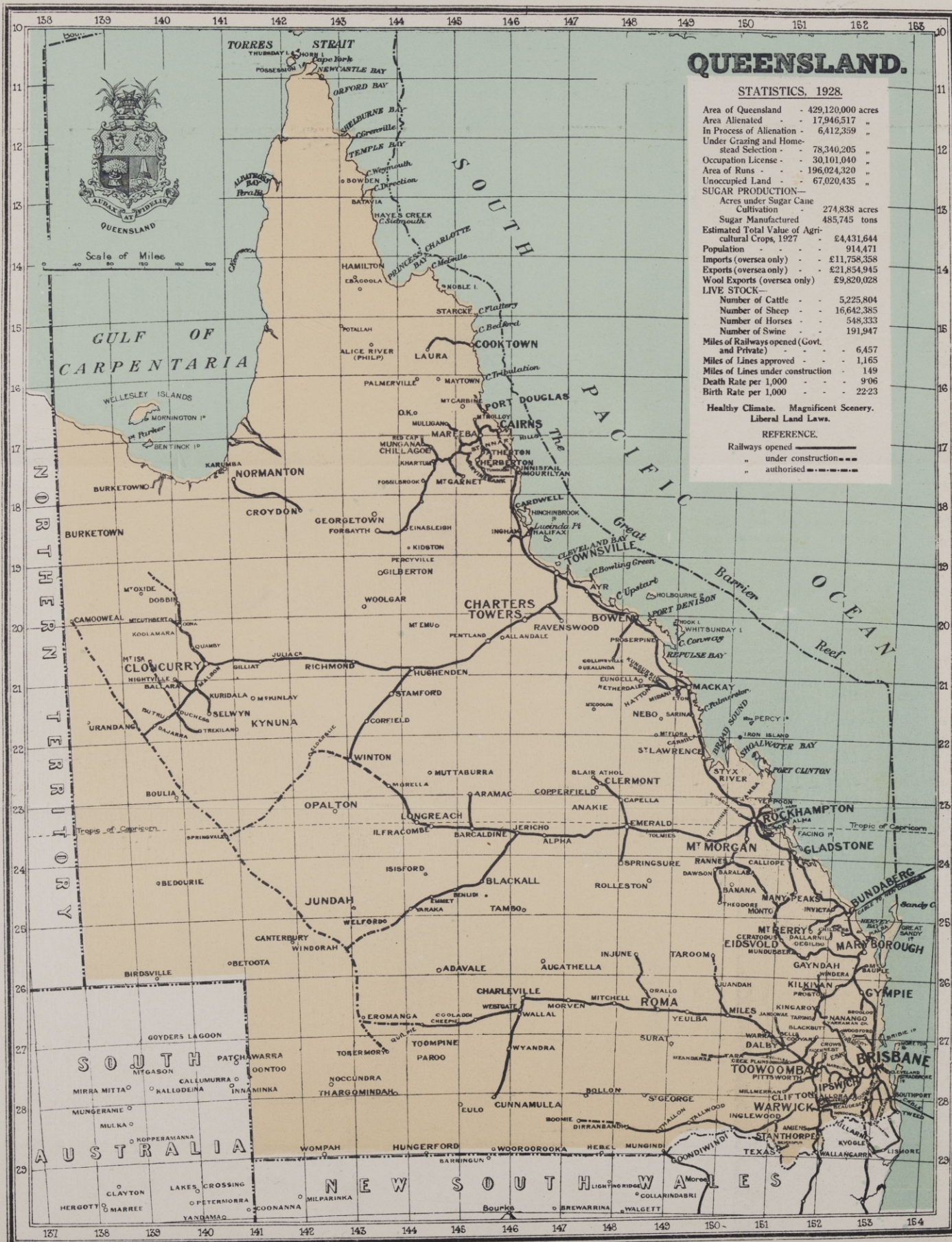
STATISTICS, 1928.

Area of Queensland	-	429,120,000	acres
Area Alienated	-	17,946,517	"
In Process of Alienation	-	6,412,359	"
Under Grazing and Home- stead Selection	-	78,340,205	"
Occupation License	-	30,101,040	"
Area of Runs	-	196,024,320	"
Unoccupied Land	-	67,020,435	"
SUGAR PRODUCTION—			
Acres under Sugar Cane	-		
Cultivation	-	274,838	acres
Sugar Manufactured	-	485,745	tons
Estimated Total Value of Agri- cultural Crops, 1927	-	£4,431,644	
Population	-	914,471	
Imports (oversea only)	-	£11,758,358	
Exports (oversea only)	-	£21,854,945	
Wool Exports (oversea only)	-	£9,820,028	
LIVE STOCK—			
Number of Cattle	-	5,225,804	
Number of Sheep	-	16,642,385	
Number of Horses	-	548,333	
Number of Swine	-	191,947	
Miles of Railways opened (Govt. and Private)	-	6,457	
Miles of Lines approved	-	1,165	
Miles of Lines under construction	-	149	
Death Rate per 1,000	-	9.06	
Birth Rate per 1,000	-	22.23	

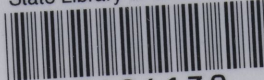
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" under construction ————
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